

# Intramural Hematoma로 보인 하행 흉부 대동맥 박리에 대한 경관적 Stent-Graft 삽입술 1례

심대근<sup>1</sup> · 이병권<sup>1</sup> · 하종원<sup>1</sup> · 이도연<sup>2</sup> · 장병철<sup>3</sup> · 심원흠<sup>1</sup>

## A Case of Endovascular Stent-Graft Implantation in Aortic Dissection Mimicking Intramural Hematoma in Descending Thoracic Aorta

Dae Keun Shim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Byoung Kwon Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Jong Won Ha, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Do Yun Lee, MD<sup>2</sup>, Byung Chul Chang, MD<sup>3</sup> and Won Heum Shim, MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cardiology Division, <sup>2</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, <sup>3</sup>Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery,  
Cardiovascular Center, Yonsei University college of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

### ABSTRACT

Intramural hematoma (IMH) and penetrating aortic ulcer have been increasingly recognized as a causes of acute aortic pathology in addition to aortic dissection. The presence of an intimal tear and a flap traversing the aortic lumen is considered to be a most reliable differential point of aortic dissection and IMH. Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) has become a valuable modality for the diagnosis, prognosis and management of acute aortic syndrome with the unique advantages of portability and the ability to obtain high-resolution real time images. Endovascular Stent-graft placement over the primary entry tear may be an alternative to open surgery due to its potential to close the intimal tear, which leads to thrombosis of the false lumen, by preventing flow through the intimal tear and redirecting aortic flow exclusively into the true lumen. We report a case of an 88 year-old male with aortic dissection in descending thoracic aorta, successfully treated with endovascular Stent-graft implementation that was mimicking intramural hematoma by its appearance and a subclinical intimal tear diagnosed exclusively by TEE against other imaging studies. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(3):347-352**)

**KEY WORDS :** Aorta · Dissection · Intramural hematoma · Transesophageal echocardiography · Stent-graft.

### 서론

(intramural hematoma)  
penetrating aortic ulcer 가 .<sup>1)</sup>

: 2001 2 28

: 2001 3 15

: , 120 - 749

134

가 (intima)

: (02) 361 - 7071 · : (02) 393 - 2041

E - mail : whshim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

.<sup>2)</sup> ,

Stent - 1

3)

4)

증례

Stent - 가 82 가 5

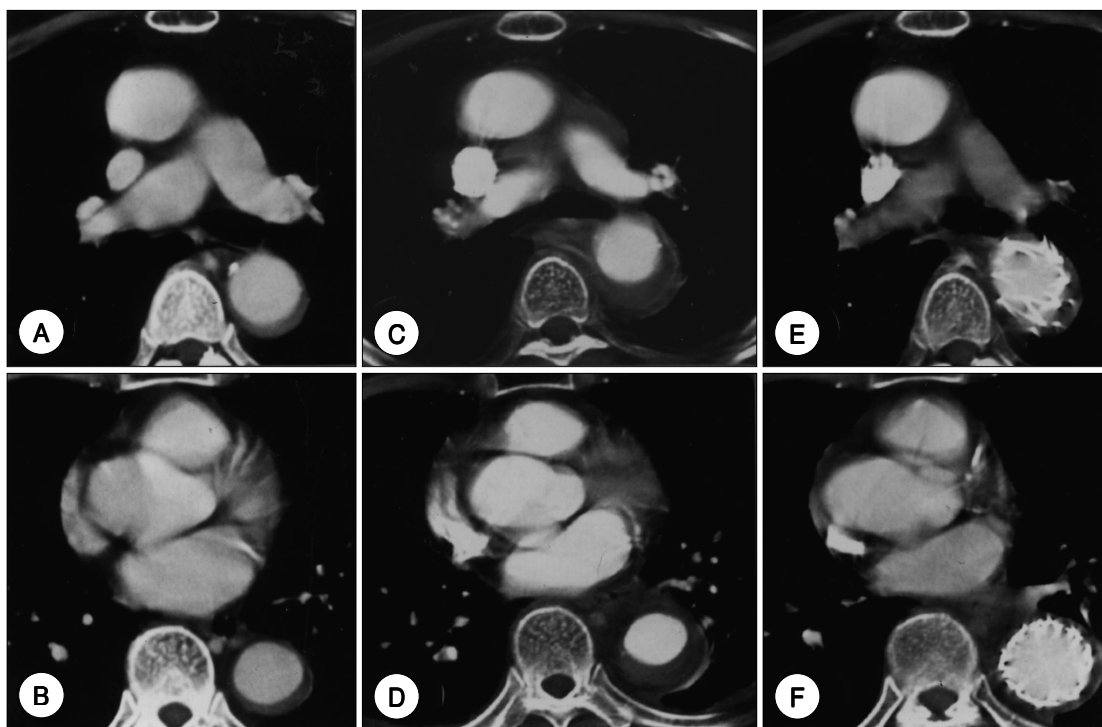
graft (false lumen)

X

4)5)

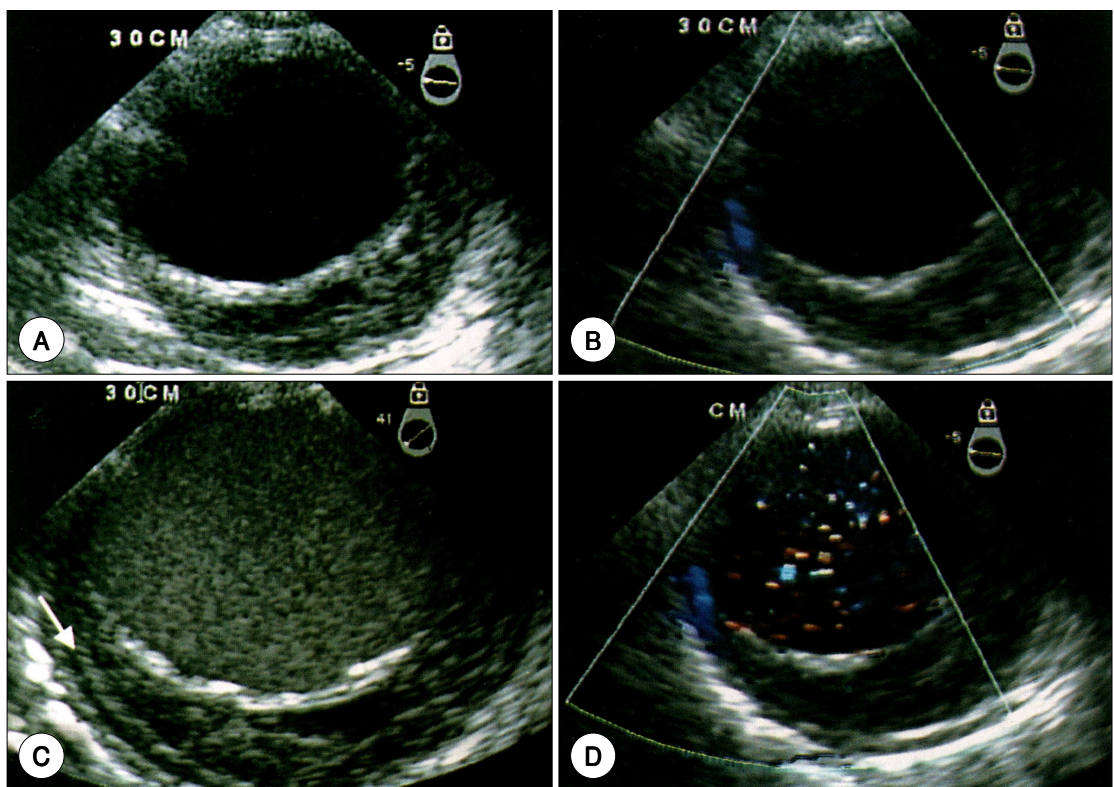
82 10

170/80 mmHg, 90 / , 20 / , 37



**Fig. 1.** A, B : Initial CT scans showed eccentric aortic wall hematoma from proximal descending thoracic aorta to proximal abdominal aorta. There is no intimal flap traversing aortic lumen. Maximal thickness of hematoma and diameter of aorta were 8 mm and 36 mm, respectively. C, D : Follow-up CT scans taken 8 days later due to unremitting chest pain showed increased thickness of mural hematoma and aorta size up to 17 mm and 48 mm, respectively. E, F : CT scans taken 27 days later after endovascular Stent-graft placement showed much decreased thickness of mural hematoma (5 mm). Stent-graft is well expanded without the evidence of periaortic leakage.

9,100/mm<sup>3</sup> (70%  
 , 22% , 7% ), 12.4 g/dL, and B). 8 mm 36 mm (Fig. 1A  
 165,000/mm<sup>3</sup> . Glucose 261 mg/dL Propranolol 120 mg Captopril 150 mg  
 mg/dL, 24 mg/dL, 0.9 mg/ dL, 120/80 mmHg 65 /  
 155 mg/dL, 40 mg/dL, .  
 38 mg/dL, 91 mg/dL  
 Troponin - T<0.01 ng/ml, creatine kinase - MB 8  
 0.95 IU/L, C - reactive protein 11.8 mg/dL, eryth - 17  
 rocyte sedimentation rate, 63 mm/hr, HbA 1c 7.3% mm 48 mm 가  
 X (Fig. 1C and D).  
 (incisor)  
 30 cm  
 (shunt)  
 가가  
 (Fig. 2).  
 (flap)



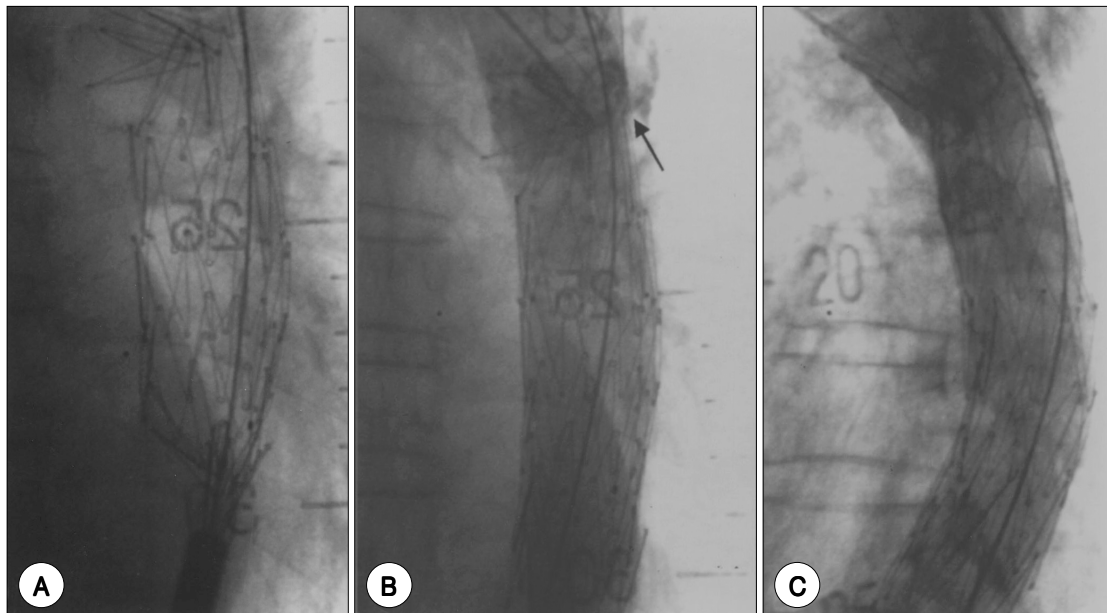
**Fig. 2.** Initial transesophageal echocardiography. A. Linear transluminal echogenic intimal line and crescentic aortic wall thickening in descending thoracic aorta (30 cm in depth from incisor). B : Color Doppler image showing shunt flow from aortic lumen to another lumen, previously thought to intramural hematoma, suggested aortic dissection with the communication between true and false lumen. C : Perflubron Exposed Sonicated Dextrose Albumin (PESDA) image showing echogenic bubbles appearing in false lumen through the intimal tear (white arrow). D : Color Doppler image after PESDA injection.

(entry)  
(Fig. 3).  
가  
가  
Stent - graft .  
Stent - graft 7

Lunderquist® (Cook,  
U.S.A.) 22Fr. Keller - immermans deli -  
very set(Cook, U.S.A.) X  
Stent - graft( 45 mm, 120 mm)  
(Fig. 4).



**Fig. 3.** In aortogram, intimal tear was not detected, but the outer contour of thickened aortic wall beap (arrows) was visualized from the distal part of left subclavian artery bifurcation to proximal abdominal aorta.



**Fig. 4.** Intimal leakage (arrow) was covered by the proximal part of Stent-graft.



가

가 가

(reentry),

~100%

M

100%

가

Shuichiro

가

(cut - off value)

Stent - graft

가

Stent - graft

가

Michael

Stent - graft

Stent - graft

, Stent - graft

중심 단어 : Intramural hematoma  
Stent - graft

## REFERENCES

- 1) Coady MA, Rizzo JA, Elefteriades JA. *Pathologic variants of thoracic aortic dissections: penetrating atherosclerotic ulcers and intramural hematomas*. *Cardiol Clin* 1999; 17:637-57.
- 2) Berdat PA, Carrel T. *Aortic dissection limited to the ascending aorta mimicking intramural hematoma*. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1999;15:108-9.
- 3) Flachskampf FA, Banbury M, Smedira N, Thomas JD, Garcia M. *Transesophageal echocardiography diagnosis of intramural hematoma of the ascending aorta*. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 1999;12:866-70.
- 4) Nienaber CA, Fattori R, Lund G, Dieckmann C, Wolf W, von Kodolitsch Y, et al. *Nonsurgical reconstruction of thoracic aortic dissection by stent-graft placement*. *N Engl J Med* 1999;340:1539-45.
- 5) Dake MD, Kato N, Mitchell RS, Semba CP, Razavi MK, Shimono T, et al. *Endovascular stent-graft placement for the treatment of acute aortic dissection*. *N Engl J Med* 1999;340:1546-52.
- 6) Moriyama Y, Shiota K, Hisatomi K, Watanabe S, Saigenji H, Shimokawa S, et al. *Acute type A aortic dissection following intramural hematoma of the aorta*. *Angiology* 1997;48:839-41.
- 7) Prat A, Saez De Ibarra J, Beregi JP, Doisy V. *Intramural hematoma of the thoracic aorta: precursor sign to thoracic aortic dissection*. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1997;12: 510-2.
- 8) Ohmi M, Tabayashi K, Moizumi Y, Komatsu T, Sekino Y, Goko C. *Extremely rapid regression of aortic intramural hematoma*. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1999;118: 968-9.
- 9) Lopez-Canales A. *Assessing the aorta with transesophageal echocardiography*. *Postgrad Med* 1999;106:157-8.
- 10) Kang DH, Song JK, Lim TH, Yun KH, Song MG, Seo DM, et al. *Clinical usefulness of transesophageal echocardiography in diagnosis of aortic dissection*. *Korean Circulation J* 1995;25:787-93.
- 11) Willens HJ, Kessler KM. *Transesophageal echocardiography in the diagnosis of diseases of the thoracic aorta*. *Chest* 1999;116:1772-9.
- 12) Sarasin FP, Louis-Simonet M, Gaspoz JM, Junod AF. *Detecting acute thoracic aortic dissection in the emergency department: time constraints and choice of the optimal diagnostic test*. *Ann Emerg Med* 1996;28:278-88.
- 13) Kaji S, Nishigami K, Akasaka T, Hozumi T, Takagi T, Kawamoto T, et al. *Prediction of progression or regression of type A aortic intramural hematoma by computed tomography*. *Circulation* 1999;100(19 Suppl):II281-6.